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Setifikaat

PATENTKANTOOR

DEPARTMENT VAN HANDERL
NYWERHEID



PCT/ZA2003/00112

13 OCT 2006

Certificate

PATENT OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE
AND INDUSTRY

Hiermee word gesertifiseer dat
This is to certify that

PCT/ZA2003/00112

13 OCT 2006

The attached documents are true copies of the Form P2, P1, P6 and a Provisional Specification of a South African Patent application No. 2003/00754

In the name of : **VAN DER MEULEN Gijbert Eimert**

Filed on the : **28th JANUARY 2003**

Entitled : **A FLUID HEATER**

Geteken te

PRETORIA

in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, hierdie

Signed at

in the Republic of South Africa, this

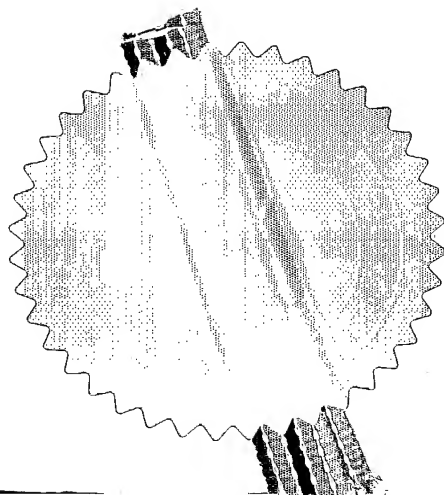
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OCTOBER 2006

Registrateur van Patente
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		REGISTER OF PATENTS		PATENTS ACT, 1978	
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FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)					
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APPLICANTS SUBSTITUTED:				DATE REGISTERED	
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ASSIGNEE(S)				DATE REGISTERED	
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FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)					
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PRIORITY CLAIMED		COUNTRY		NUMBER	
N.B. Use International Abbreviation for country (See Schedule 4)		33	NIL	31	NIL
TITLE OF INVENTION					
54	A FLUID HEATER				
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PATENTS ACT, 1978
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT AND
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT
(Section 30(1) Regulation 22)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
FORM P.1 REVENUE
(to be lodged in duplicate)

28.1.03

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THE GRANT OF A PATENT IS HEREBY REQUESTED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED APPLICANT
ON THE BASIS OF THE PRESENT APPLICATION FILED IN DUPLICATE

21 01 PATENT APPLICATION NO. 2003/0754
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA
A&A-REF-1557550

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54 TITLE OF INVENTION

A FLUID HEATER

Only the items marked with an "X" in the blocks below are applicable.

☐ THE APPLICANT CLAIMS PRIORITY AS SET OUT ON THE ACCOMPANYING FORM P.2. The earliest priority claimed is

Country:

No:

Date:

☐ THE APPLICATION IS FOR A PATENT OF ADDITION TO PATENT APPLICATION NO

21 01

☐ THIS APPLICATION IS A FRESH APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 37 AND BASED ON
APPLICATION NO

21 01

THIS APPLICATION IS ACCOMPANIED BY:

- ☒ A single copy of a provisional specification of 7 pages
☒ Drawings of 1 sheets
☐ Publication particulars and abstract (Form P.8 in duplicate) (for complete only)
☐ A copy of Figure of the drawings (if any) for the abstract (for complete only)
☐ An assignment of invention
☐ Certified priority document(s). (State quantity)
☐ Translation of the priority document(s)
☐ An assignment of priority rights
☐ A copy of Form P.2 and the specification of RSA Patent Application No
☒ Form P.2 in duplicate
☒ A declaration and power of attorney on Form P.3
☐ Request for ante-dating on Form P.4
☐ Request for classification on Form P.9
☐ Request for delay of acceptance on Form P.4
☐ Extra copy of informal drawings (for complete only)

21 01

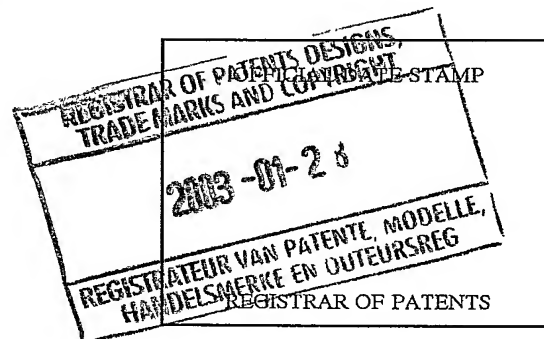
74 ADDRESS FOR SERVICE: Adams & Adams, Pretoria

Dated this 28th day of January 2003

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APPLICANTS PATENT ATTORNEYS

The duplicate will be returned to the applicant's address for service as
proof of lodging but is not valid unless endorsed with official stamp

A&A P201



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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Patents Act, 1978

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

(Section 30 (1) - Regulation 27)

21	01	OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO
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22	LODGING DATE
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28 January 2003

71	FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)
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VAN DER MEULEN, Gijsbert Eimert

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VAN DER MEULEN, Gijsbert Eimert

54	TITLE OF INVENTION
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A FLUID HEATER

THIS INVENTION relates to a method of heating a fluid and to a fluid heater. The invention extends to a fluid flow line.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of heating a fluid, which method includes the step of passing
5 said fluid along a flow passage defined within a tubular electrically resistive heating element electrically connected to an electrical current source.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a fluid heater, which includes a tubular electrically resistive
10 heating element which is connected or connectable to an electrical current source, the heating element defining an internal fluid flow passage through which a fluid to be heated can pass.

The heating element may be of serpentine form.

The internal diameter of the heating element may vary according to requirements.

The heater may include switch means for selectively switching the heating element between an on and an off condition.

5 The heater may include valve means for selectively permitting or inhibiting flow of fluid along the flow passage. The switch means may be displaced to and remain in its on condition only while fluid is flowing along the flow passage.

10 The heating element may be thermally insulated. The heater may include an insulated housing accommodating the heating element.

15 According to still another aspect of the invention there is provided a fluid flow line which includes a fluid heater as hereinbefore described, the heater being connected in flow communication with fluid supply means at an upstream end of the flow passage and with fluid discharge means at a downstream end of the flow passage, the fluid supply means, flow passage and fluid discharge means together defining a fluid flow path.

20 The flow line may include valve means, including a valve element disposed in the flow path, for selectively permitting or inhibiting flow of fluid along the flow path.

The flow line may include switch means for selectively switching the heating element between an on condition, in which it is electrically connected to an electrical power source, and an off condition, in which it is disconnected from the power source.

5 The fluid discharge means may include a tap.

The switch means may be in the form of a timer switch such that predetermined times at which the heating element will be switched to an on or off condition may be pre-set and switching will automatically be triggered at such times.

10 The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing, which shows a schematic diagram of part of a fluid flow line 100 in accordance with the invention.

The fluid flow line 100 includes a fluid heater, generally indicated by reference numeral 10.

15 In the embodiment shown, the fluid heater 10 is a continuous flow liquid heater 10. The heater 10 includes a tubular heating element 12 defining a flow passage, generally indicated by reference numeral 14. The heating element 12 is of an electrically resistive material, such as, for example, the material used for
20 kettle/stove heating elements, and is configured to be electrically connectable to an electrical current supply.

The heating element 12 defines an electrical current flow path 16. In use, a potential difference is applied across ends 18, 20 of the heating element 12 causing electrical current to flow and the resistive material of the element 12 to heat up. Liquid, typically water, is passed along the flow passage 14 defined within the tubular heating element 12 from an upstream end 18 towards a downstream end 20 thereof and is heated on contact with the internal surface of the element 12.

The fluid heater 10 includes switch means 22 for selectively switching the heating element 12 between an on and off condition. In one embodiment of the invention, the switch means 22 is provided by a timer switch which permits predetermined times at which the heating element 12 is to be switched between its on and off conditions to be preset and which automatically triggers switching at such times.

The heater 10 may further include valve means (not shown) for selectively permitting or inhibiting flow of fluid along the flow passage 14.

The fluid heater 10 is typically installed to define part of a fluid flow line of a domestic or industrial water supply system. In such a system, the heater 10 is connected to water supply means (not shown) via a cold water supply pipe 30 at its upstream end 18 and to hot water discharge means (not shown) via a hot water discharge pipe 32 at its downstream end 20. The cold water supply pipe 30 and hot water discharge pipe 32 are typically earthed. Accordingly, the heating

element 12 is electrically isolated from the cold water supply pipe 30 and the hot water discharge pipe 32 by electrical isolators 26, 28, respectively. The isolators 26, 28 are water-tight. The water discharge means may include a tap (not shown) via which hot water may be discharged/dispensed for use.

It will be appreciated that an internal diameter D of the heating element 12 will vary according to requirements. Typically, the internal diameter D will be similar to that of the supply and discharge pipes 30, 32.

The fluid heater 10 is typically housed within an insulated casing (not shown) thereby to limit the risk of accidental touching of the heating element 12 by a user.

The length of the heating element 12 may vary according to requirements.

In use, the valve means is opened before the switch means 22 is switched from an off to an on condition thereby to prevent pressure build-up in the flow passage 14. Switch means 22 is switched to an off condition before the valve means is closed, similarly to prevent pressure build-up in the flow passage 14 as water is heated and expands.

The Inventor believes that the heater 10 in accordance with the invention will provide an effective means for heating fluid/liquid, particularly water, for industrial and/or domestic purposes.

DATED THIS 28TH DAY OF JANUARY 2003

5


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